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Keeping \$50,000,000 of silver dollars
and paper on hand with gold is practical bi-
metallism.
The free and unlimited coinage of sil-
ver is not bi-metallism, because gold
would fly the country on such an event.
The 16-to-1 policy is silver mono-
metallism.

The New York Tribune speaks of
"Platt and company" meaning the ex-
Senator and his cohorts. Just now it
would be in order to write it "Platt &
Co., Limited."

There was a time when Governors Alt-
geld and Matthews did not agree, but
now they are announced as the leaders
of the free-silver Democracy in their
respective States.

Several weeks since, in all kindness,
the Journal warned Governor Matthews
not as to cover all phases of the silver
question the poor thing would burst, and
it has, even if it is not aware of it.

The New York Times, Cleveland or-
gan, says that the Republican party is
"tariff mad." That is putting it strong;
but it would be safe for the Times to
say that the Republican party is weary
of silent factories, of unemployed men,
of lost markets and of Democratic
deficits in the revenue.

While the President is largely re-
sponsible for the bad policy of bond sell-
ing, no man who voted for the present
tariff law can escape his part of the
blame. That measure did not provide
sufficient revenue to meet the expendi-
tures of the government, and bond sell-
ing was the only resort of the President
to get money for current expenditures.

Because the Indiana Republican plat-
form on the money question is one of the
best, if not the best, of the season, more
men have claimed its authorship than
have claimed to have written "Beauti-
ful Snow." An Eastern dispatch claims
that Mr. Perry S. Heath is the author,
and that he wrote it as the declaration
which Governor McKinley would like to
see in the national platform. If true this
would be important.

Of course, Governor Matthews did not
intend that the Anderson man to whom
he wrote that back-act letter should
make it public, but it cannot help him as
an aspirant to tell reporters that he does
not intend to have such letters put into
cold type for the world to stare at. One
set of views for the country and another
set in private letters to be shown to a few
may be good politics as his Excellency
understands it, but it is not high-grade
statesmanship.

And now President Eliot, of Harvard,
remarks that "the Grand Army is an
organization which does little more than
to get what money it can from the gov-
ernment." And yet it has not asked for
legislation extending the scope of the
pension system since 1888. If it were a
question of pensioning the widow of a
public man who was a general officer
President Eliot would favor it. The
President is a mugwump with a Demo-
cratic attachment.

Those who tell us that free coinage of
silver will so enhance its value as bullion
that it will be as good as gold at the
present ratio forget that when our ratio
was 15 to 1 our free coinage could not
advance silver bullion the 3 per cent.
necessary to make the silver dollar equal
to the gold dollar in bullion, and that
when the ratio was changed to 16 to 1 we
could not raise the price of gold the 6 per
cent. necessary to make the gold dollar
worth as much as the silver.

The only bare-faced job which has
been attempted in this Congress was the
proposition to appropriate \$3,000,000 for
making a harbor on the Pacific coast for
the Southern Pacific railroad, which
would make the lands of the Senator
pushing the job worth hundreds of thou-
sands, and it was proposed and ad-
vocated by Senator Jones, of Nevada,
now a Populist and a silver leader. But
this job, which was defeated, is not to
be compared with the job which has for
its end the doubling of the coinage value
of the silver bullion of the silver mine
owners.

The New York Sun is too accurate a
newspaper generally to put Kansas in
the list of States in which the Repub-
licans have declared for the free coinage
of silver, when, as a matter of fact, a
free-silver plank was rejected by the
convention and a resolution adopted to
the effect that the declaration of the Re-
publican national convention would be
accepted by the Republicans of Kansas
in their platform. That paper is strange-
ly misinformed when it puts Iowa, Mis-
souri, Oregon and Washington under its
list of States "straddling" the currency
question, when all of them declared against
free coinage of silver, which is the only
practical issue on the money question.

motives for its enactment than have
been given to the public. Heretofore it
has been understood that the bill was
passed to prevent the enactment of a
free-coinage bill, which the silence of
President Harrison led some to fear that
he might approve. Such is the version
which Senator Sherman gives in his
book. Senator Teller gives a different
version. It is that the free-coinage ma-
jority in the Senate determined to at-
tach a free-silver amendment to the Mc-
Kinley tariff bill then before Congress,
which measure, Senator Teller asserts,
President Harrison would have vetoed,
thus killing free silver and the tariff bill
together. This, and not the fear that a
free-silver bill might be signed, is the
reason why the Sherman act was passed
against his judgment. In his speech
Senator Teller said that General Harri-
son told Senators that he would veto a
free-coinage bill, and that Secretary
Windom told this to Congressmen again
and again. The Sherman law was passed
to secure the passage of the McKinley
bill.

History repeats itself, particularly in
regard to the blunders of mankind. For
example, silver Democrats and self-
seeking aspirants for Congress who have
been Republicans, Populists, Green-
backers, etc., imagine that they can carry
the strong Republican districts in this
State by nominating men who have been
Republicans or Populists, and thereby
draw enough votes from the Republi-
cans who may be inclined to free coinage
to elect them. In districts in which the
Democrats have a hope Democrats alone
will run. This scheme has been tried
time and again, and has failed. When
Horace Greeley became the Demo-
cratic Republican candidate for President
in 1872, the Democrats were in most of
the strong Republican districts by nomi-
nating Liberal Republicans to run against
the regular candidates. When that
combination was flushed with the certainty
of the defeat of the Republicans and a
third of the party in the country was
believed to have been enrolled under the
Greeley standard a popular and influen-
tial Liberal Republican was named
against Mr. Blaine, who had made him-
self particularly obnoxious to the Greeley
element. He made a thorough canvass.
The election in Maine took place in Sep-
tember, and was consequently the first
real test of the strength of the two par-
ties in a Northern State. When the
votes were counted in the Blaine dis-
trict he was not only ahead of the popu-
lar candidate for Governor on the same
ticket, but his opponent ran hundreds
behind the Democratic candidate for
that office. For every Republican who
voted for the liberal candidate two Demo-
crats voted for Mr. Blaine. The same
thing was tried in several States that
year, with the same result. When the
Greenback craze was at its height at-
tempts were made all over the country
to combine against the Republican can-
didates in strong Republican districts by
taking as a candidate some former Re-
publican. In nine cases in ten the com-
bination failed because the voters of the
old parties could not be persuaded to
support such combinations.

At the outset such combinations al-
ways seem inevitable, but when men
have time to think they over they usu-
ally reject them. If the presidential elec-
tion of 1872 had been held a month after
the Democratic national convention in-
dorsed Horace Greeley it is probable that
he would have been elected, because
there was an apparent stampede. About
that time the Democratic and Greeley
papers filled their columns with the
names of prominent Republicans who
had declared against General Grant. As
the months passed and sincere men had
time to think the matter over these
"prominent" Republicans, who were
chiefly disappointed place seekers, had
no following. They became generals
without armies. When the votes were
counted Mr. Greeley was worse than
beaten. Few Republicans voted for him,
while thousands of Democrats, forced to
vote for a Republican or not vote at all,
voted for the woods on election day or
assumed the right to make their own
choice between two candidates who had
always been Republicans.

It will turn out that this year;
more Democrats who believe in the im-
portance of a sound currency will vote
for a sound-money Republican than Re-
publicans who will desert their party to
vote for a renegade Republican. History
will repeat itself.

A SILVER MAJORITY IN THE DEMO-
CRATIC CONVENTION.
It must now be evident to the unbiased
spectator that the free-silver wing of the
Democratic party is likely to control the
Chicago convention. Six months ago it
was probable that the Cleveland or
sound-money element would have a ma-
jority of the delegates and make the
platform and the nomination. Two
months ago the tide turned, and now the
control of the silverites seems well nigh
assured. Something may happen be-
tween this time and the meeting of the
convention to cause a reaction, but it is
not probable. Just now the strife be-
tween the two elements is bitterest in
Illinois, where, unfortunately for the
sound-money element, the contest is be-
tween the President and Governor Alt-
geld. The silverites are in the lead here.
With the organization in his hands
it seems more than an even chance
that Altgeld will get a considerable por-
tion of the delegation from Chicago. If
he able Democrats in Indiana, who favor
a sound currency had taken hold three
months ago they could have controlled
a large part of the delegation. As it now
stands it is not probable that the dele-
gation will contain six sound-money men.
No one knows that better than Governor
Matthews, and his slipping away from
his anti-free-coinage professions of a few
months ago into an indefinite vagueness
is evidence of the change which has
taken place. If Ohio and Kentucky shall
be saved to the sound-money faction it
will be surprising.

The Democratic papers in the East
seem not to realize the situation. Some
of their "General" Clarksons have been
making figures which insure the sound-
money element control in July at Chi-
cago. The Philadelphia Record, for in-
stance, is desiring the nomination of Mc-
Kinley on the assumption that a sound-
money Democrat can defeat him. It
seems to rest in blissful ignorance of the
real state of things, which is that the
Chicago convention will not nominate a
gold-standard man unless a minority of
the convention bolts and gives the party
a new platform.

thirds rule shall be revoked neither fac-
tion can make a nomination, but if it is
the free-silver element will have the ma-
jority which can name the candidate.
It is time that the Eastern Democratic
papers which are devoting so much at-
tention to Governor McKinley's silence
should be considering what they will do
in view of the probable control of the
Democratic national convention by the
free-coinage faction.

NEWSPAPER INDECENCY.
The illustrated press at its best is
neither pleasing nor instructive; at its
worst it is a veritable museum of
horrors. There was a time when the
pictorial representation of crimes and
indecencies was left to such weekly
journals as the Police Gazette, and the
reputation of those sheets was such that
no self-respecting person was likely to
be caught reading one. If the Police
Gazette still exists it is badly corrupted
in the field once its own by certain
metropolitan dailies whose taste for vul-
garities is more rank than the disrepu-
table weekly ever dared to entertain.
The New York World is one of the worst
offenders in this line, though it has close
imitators in Cincinnati, Chicago and St.
Louis. Each edition of the week is filled
and running over with scandals and vul-
gar happenings, shocking crimes and
petty gossip gathered as with a muck
rake from all parts of the country; but
it is on Sunday that this matter is ex-
ploited most loudly and illustrated most
elaborately. In the issue of last Sunday,
for instance, in addition to several pages
of colored cartoons of hideous design and
more atrocious coloring, which nobody
of sane mind would stop to examine, are
a dozen or more pages filled with
pictures in black and white, hardly less
encouraging to lunacy. Sweeping across
one page is a winged monster described
as one of the man-bird inhabitants of
Mars. Across another is a row of female
legs exposed to the knee in order, os-
tensibly, to display the newest styles in
stockings. There is a picture of a bat-
tle with baboons, and one of a naked
man at the bottom of the sea with his
foot caught in a monster clam shell; there
is a circle of rats united by their tails
for common defense; there are repre-
sentations of—these cannot be described
as portraits—of Catherine De Medici and
other "famous poisoners;" there is a
picture of an offending member of the
Shah's harem being cast from a high
tower; there are semi-nude women with
various excuses for being, and another
entirely nude save for the shield of a
serpent coiled about her; there is a
woman standing on the coping at the
top of a twenty-story building, and an-
other woman whose body is being
smoked for preservation by her Congo
husband; there is the mad King of Ba-
varia in some of his crazy antics, wild
hogs in a den of serpents, a woman in
rubber tights swimming through Hell
Gate (New York's Hell Gate), "Mrs.
Everett," the recent suicide, on a slab
in the morgue, a—but why continue the
list? The text is comparatively unimpor-
tant, though evidently constructed
with a view to illustration of precisely
this tawdry kind. No human being can
be instructed or benefited in any way by
contemplation of such pictures. They
are not art; they are neither well drawn
in the original nor good reproductions of
bad drawings. They are simply a blotch
upon good white paper, and if the paper
that prints them can be said to have any
influence at all it is of a degrading sort.
Yet this paper and a few like it serve as
a text for wholesale denunciations of
the Sunday press by critics who are not
broad minded enough to acknowledge
that a hundred clean, reputable, well-
conducted Sunday papers exist where
there is one of these atrocities. If it is
only an occasional one, like the Journal,
which refrains entirely from illustration,
at least the majority of those that do use
pictures attempt to be decent if they
cannot be artistic.

ARTIST SCHMITZ AND THE MONU-
MENT.
The fact that Mr. Bruno Schmitz de-
signed the soldiers' monument as a whole
proves him to be much more than a mere
architect. He is an artist, and a great
one. Although he is not able to design
the groups of statuary in detail, he is
the master of such detail, to designate their
general proportions and their proper re-
lation to the great shaft. His training
qualifies him to see the structure as it
should be when complete, harmonious in
all its parts. He did see it so when he
made the original drawings, and on look-
ing at the monument itself in its present
stage of progress he sees that the har-
mony has been preserved only where the
design was closely followed. Happily,
this was done everywhere except in the
building of the fountains. It required
no expert to see that these were inad-
quate in every respect, and it was to be
expected that he would condemn them,
but his verdict should have more weight.
What he says about other parts of the
structure should also be received as
authoritative by those who have the
work in charge. He favors stone in-
stead of bronze groups, and gives good
reasons therefor. Many people who are
not professional artists, sculptors or
architects, but have a fairly well de-
veloped sense of the fitness of things
have believed all along that groups of
stone statuary would be in better keep-
ing than bronze, and will be gratified
to know that their judgment is sustained
by so high an authority. The objec-
tions to stone are trivial; the matter at
least should receive careful and un-
prejudiced consideration by the regents,
and with a purpose of carrying out, as
far as possible, all the designer's plans.
His name will be more closely associated
with the great memorial than that of
any designer of its parts; he is responsi-
ble for it as a whole, and it is due to him
that his advice be taken.

The Chicago Chronicle, the only Demo-
cratic paper of wide reputation in Illi-
nois, is the severest in its criticisms of
Governor Altgeld's speech of any paper
in the city. What is more significant
showing the temper of the Democratic
faction in Illinois is a half-column edi-
torial in yesterday's issue in which it
practically assumes the connection of
Governor Altgeld as the chief magistrate
of the State with the defalcation of the
Democratic State Treasurer. The Chroni-
cle calls upon the Governor, who is so
swift to misconstrue the motives of those
he hates, "to take the floor to answer
the question whether or not he as an in-
dividual borrowed money from the State
Treasurer of Illinois and from a treasur-
er of the Empire State."

employment of State funds, became a
bankrupt and an embezzler." It tells him
that others can tell the story, but they
prefer that the Governor shall make the
statement. This is a home thrust which
Governor Altgeld can scarcely ignore by
silence. Such a savage attack upon a
Democratic Governor by a Democratic
paper discloses the deadly animosities
which the Democratic factions of the
President and of Governor Altgeld
cherish.

According to a table in the Chicago
Tribune the free-coinage faction of the
Democratic party has 378 delegates and
the gold-standard faction 390 who are
as good as elected. In the 378 are counted
for free silver the forty-eight delegates
of Illinois. The Tribune goes on to say
that if the gold faction gets Indiana,
Kentucky and South Dakota it will have
just the number of delegates which con-
stitute a majority of the convention. But
under the unit rule, if not without it,
Indiana's thirty delegates will go to the
silverites and push its 378 to 408.
Again, in the gold column is Ohio. Pos-
sibly Senator Brice may be able to get a
majority of the Ohio delegation, and
thus, under the unit rule, control the
whole of it. Such estimates as the above
are not reliable.

A story is going the rounds of the pa-
pers in which Mr. Perry S. Heath is
made to say that he wrote the financial
plank of the Indiana Republican plat-
form, and that "it fits McKinley" and
embodies the idea the Canton candidate
would like to see in the platform to be
adopted at St. Louis. Is it possible the
McKinley managers have had agents in
all States writing financial planks war-
ranted to fit in any climate? There is
the Ohio plank, for instance—was that
written by a McKinley agent or by Mc-
Kinley himself, and does it fit the
Major's views? To go further afield, a
free-silver plank was adopted by Cali-
fornia Republicans. Was it written by
an agent of the Ohio candidate, and does
it also fit?

"Jan MacLaren," otherwise the Rev.
John Watson, has been "called" to a
New York church, and may accept. He is far
more famous as the author of "Beside
the Bonnie Bush" than as a minister, and
it is not at all probable that he would
have received the call merely on his ministerial
reputation. If he comes and does the work
of the pastors of American churches are com-
monly expected to perform, he will hardly
have time for writing any more novels.

Miss Harraden, who wrote a novel that
had quite a run last year—what was the
name of it?—is about to issue a new book
which she thinks of calling, "I, too, Have
been a Slave." It is a story of a respec-
table, educated, and successful woman
who, after a long and successful career,
discovers that she has been a slave all
her life. The story is a very good one,
and the author has done it well.

A new book is announced in "Ice
World, Past and Present." Contrary to what
might be thought it is not being issued by
the Ice Trust.

Of course not.
Wait—I saw your friend Abbott this
morning.
Potts—Abbott? Who told you he was my
friend? I haven't a bit of use for him.
Wait—Oh, you haven't? Then, of course,
he isn't your friend.

Averse to No-fidelity.
Sax—Did you hear about Doty Eddies?
Slopping that man's jaws the other evening?
Buskin—Yes, I also heard that she was
very much annoyed by the notoriety she
gained in the affair.

"She is. She positively forbade her press
agent writing it up for more than a thou-
sand words."

A Wild Revel.
"Say," said the man with the correct
clothes and the bowed back and horny hands
of a farmer, to the restaurant waiter, "have
you got pig jowl and greens here? An' put
some in the affirmative, please. I'm a
trucker in with a snuff cake, take my coat
off."

The waiter told him he could be accommo-
dated in all particulars.
The ex-farmer removed his coat and sat
down opposite a man who looked as if he
might be willing to listen, and explained:
"It's been two years now," said he, "since
we struck gold on the farm, and I've had a
square meal since. Been all in on Char-
ley home Rusies, soafy de alakazam, an'
all them French dishes ever since. That's
what comes of marryin' a woman who be-
lieves in keepin' up with the percession when
you got the price, as she puts it."

"I was so deep in debt that I had to put
the farm in her name. I sneaked away to-
day an' left her at one of them fine hotels.
I've got to have a orle of old-fashioned
veg'ables, and I'm a member of the 'I'm
two, an' go back an' tell her what I did an'
an' of her wants to get a divorce she kin
git it. Old Ed will hev her day of freedom
fer a glorious hour, anyway."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.
Prof. Garner, of Central African monkey
fame, and editor Labouchere, of London
Times, are very much on the outs. Accord-
ing to Prof. Garner, who is a member of the
simians "Lobby," and says he intends to
exhibit a new species of monkey.

One of the amazing literary successes of
the century is Spurgeon's sermons. The
Westminster Gazette says that 2,396 of these
sermons have been printed and sold and
that the sum total of the sales reaches
nearly one million, an average of about 35,000
copies per sermon.

The Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the
Prince of Wales, was thrown from his horse
the other day and badly hurt. His horse
rolled over him more than once, and after
two hours before he could be moved from
the spot and taken into the house. He is
now in a critical condition. His wife, Mrs.
Elizabeth Ludlow, the mother of the
well-known New Yorker, Robert Center,
who was killed while riding a bicycle on the
Western boulevard, in New York, some
months ago, is now in a critical condition.
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pany—couriers, artists, savants, authors or
distinguished foreigners who happen to be
in Berlin.

The Prince of Bulgaria is discovering the
difference between visiting Paris incognito
and visiting it in state, and he prefers the
former method. He started out at 8 o'clock
one morning for a private stroll, but, look-
ing round at the corner of the Rue Tilsitt,
perceived that he was being followed by
a police official, and promptly returned to
his house.

The English papers are full of stories of
the late Shah of Persia, some of which are
probably true. When he was visiting Eng-
land he frequently expressed his contempt
for the mildness of English law. So he
finally taken to Newgate in order that he
might see a gallows. He at once manifest-
ed great interest in it, and, expressing a de-
sire to see how it worked, asked the gov-
ernor to hang a man. The governor re-
fused, saying that he had not the time and
man ready for the experiment; whereupon the
Shah expressed his contempt. But he in-
sisted that that was of no consequence.
"Hang one of these," said he, pointing to
his suite, each man of which probably was
guilty in his shoes. And very great, indeed,
was the Shah's disgust when he found that
he could not prevail upon the governor to
do what he wanted.

Some Day of Days.
Some day, some day, threading the
street,
With idle, heedless pace,
Looking for such a trace,
I shall behold your face,
Some day, some day of days, thus may we
meet.
Perchance the sun may smile from skies of
Or
Or wintry's icy chill
Touch whitely white and bill
Through every vein with summer on that
day.
Once more life's perfect youth will all come
back,
And for a moment there
I shall stand fresh and fair,
And drop the garment care
Once more my perfect youth will nothing
lack.

I shut my eyes now, thinking how 't will
be
How face to face each soul
Will slip its face each soul
Forget the dismal dole
Of dreary fate's dark separating sea.
And glance to glance, and hand to hand
In green and gold of years,
The past with all its fears,
Its silences and tears,
Shall vanish in the moment of that meeting.
—Nora Perry.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.
A Kansas Preacher Says It Is the
Defeating of the Whites.

An admirable study of a local negro
problem is given by the Rev. Charles M.
Sheldon in "The Kingdom." Mr. Sheldon is
pastor of the Methodist church in Kansas, and
the boundaries of his parish is a district of
about eight hundred negroes, living for the
most part in two and a half square miles.
There are in the district four churches, but
without a high Christian influence. It is a
class of people who are not to be feared, but
who are a serious problem. The people have
been slaves, and the young people have
grown up in a life of bondage. They are
Sheldon took lodgings for two weeks in this
negro district, went into their homes, took
part in their life, and learned a great deal
about them. He found them to be a people
of high character, but who are a serious
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By a vote of 41 to 6 the Senate De-
clined to Inquire into Elec-
tion Irregularities.

MR. SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION
MORGAN'S SEAT CANNOT BE QUES-
TIONED BY THIS CONGRESS.

Term for Which He Was Elected Does
Not Begin Till Next March—Whisky
Bottling Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate to-
day, by a vote of 41 to 6, defeated a
motion by Mr. Allen to proceed with the
consideration of the resolution to investi-
gate the alleged election irregularities in
Alabama, occurring at the time Governor
Oates was elected over R. F. Kolb, Populist.
Four Republican Senators, Chandler, Mc-
Call, Gallinger and Morrill, and two Populist,
Allen and Peffer, made up the affirmative
vote. Mr. Allen took occasion to declare
that the vote disclosed the insincerity of
Republican Senators to their professions in
behalf of honest elections. Mr. Sherman
responded that it was not for the present
Senate to go into the general investigation of
elections, as these resolutions proposed, and
Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, author
of the resolution, explained that the ad-
verse vote was due largely to the disinclina-
tion to displace appropriation bills. The en-
tire day of the Senate, after 1 o'clock, was
given to all resolutions relating to the
District of Columbia.

At the opening of the Senate the follow-
ing bills were passed: Authorizing the pur-
chase by the United States and the making
free of toll of roads passing over the Yo-
semite National Park; regulating the pay of
commissioned officers of artillery, cavalry,
infantry and of the army, as follows:
Sergeant major, \$30; regimental quartermas-
ter, \$30; first sergeant, \$30; sergeant, \$23;
corporal, \$17 (a proviso to the last bill pro-
vides for a continuance of longevity pay for
commissioned officers of artillery, cavalry,
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